Rhonda F. Montgomery OCR-USDC/EDVA (703) 299-4599

```
2
   APPEARANCES:
 1
  FOR THE PLAINTIFF:
 3
        CRAIG A. GUTHERY, ESQUIRE
        EXECUTIVE LAW PARTNERS PLLC
 4
         4000 Legato Road, Suite 1100
        Fairfax, Virginia 22033
 5
         (703) 590-1234
 6
  FOR THE DEFENDANTS:
 7
        GLENN A. ELLIS, ESQUIRE, PRO HAC VICE
        ZACHARY S. FEINBERG, ESQUIRE, PRO HAC VICE
 8
        FREIWALD LAW, PC
        1500 Walnut Street
 9
        Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102
         (215) 875-8000
10
        JEFFREY J. DOWNEY, ESQUIRE
11
        LAW OFFICE OF JEFFREY DOWNEY PC
        8270 Greensboro Drive, Suite 810
        McLean, Virginia
12
                            22102
         (202) 789-1110
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
2.4
25
```

```
1
             THE COURT: Good morning. Court is in
2
   session.
3
             Please call the case.
4
             THE CLERK: Civil Action No. 1:21-cv-396,
5
  Athena Construction Group, Inc. v. Smith, et al.
             Counsel, will you please note your
6
7
  appearances for the record.
8
             MR. DOWNEY: Good morning, Judge. Jeff
9
  Downey for the defendant, William Smith. I'd also like
10
  to introduce Glenn Ellis, who has been pro hac into
11
   this case. He'll be making the arguments today on
12
  behalf of the defendant.
13
             THE COURT: All right. Welcome.
14
             MR. ELLIS: Good morning, Your Honor.
15
             MR. GUTHERY: Good morning, Your Honor.
  Craig Guthery representing plaintiff, Athena
17
  Construction Group.
18
             THE COURT: All right. Let me put on the
19
  record that to the extent there are any members of the
  public on the line, you're directed not to speak during
  this videoconference and to keep your line on mute
  during the entirety of the hearing.
22
23
             Additionally, any person remotely
24 participating in or listening to this proceeding may
25
  not record or cause to be recorded any such proceeding.
```

Nor may any person rebroadcast, livestream, or otherwise disseminate any live or recorded audio or video of this proceeding. Any violation of this prohibition may result in sanctions as the Court deems necessary and appropriate.

We're here on defendant's motion to dismiss.

I've reviewed the briefing and would be pleased to hear further from counsel.

Mr. Ellis.

MR. ELLIS: Good morning, Your Honor. Again,
I represent the defendants in this case, Bill Smith -or William Smith and RE Construction.

We've moved for dismissal on two grounds, essentially. One is that these claims are time-barred by the applicable statute of limitations and, two, that even though the complaint alleges a complex conspiracy involving computer hacking, the factual allegations in the complaint are beyond threadbare. They are virtually nonexistent. I believe there are only three or four facts, and those facts don't speak directly to the claims or support the claims.

And overlaying all of this, Your Honor, is the public policy considerations of allowing this kind of collateral attack on the relator in a different forum, which is really just set up to harass and make

the life of the relator and his attorneys more expensive and more difficult.

2.4

If Athena truly believed that they had claims under these various computer crimes statutes, they could have brought a cross-claim in the forum where the relator's false claims action is, which is in the district of D.C. under Judge Mehta. They could have gotten the same discovery. They could have gotten the same relief.

Instead, what they've chosen to do for the third time, since the relator reported his allegations of fraud to the government, is sue him in state court, which then has been removed to this court. The first action was dismissed.

THE COURT: I'm familiar with that history.

MR. ELLIS: Right. And what it has done is it's caused extreme expense to the relator. He's had to get local counsel. All the attorneys have had to spend time on this. And what we're looking at is a very contentious discovery, and we're looking at, you know, essentially a whole other district court having to deal with this case when all of these claims could have been dealt with in Judge Mehta's courtroom.

So overlying the procedural issues that we've raised in our motion to dismiss is the public policy

4

7

9

10

11

12

13

15

16

17

18

19

21

22

23

25

6

```
considerations of allowing these kind of collateral
attacks to proceed.
           THE COURT: Well, what I'm concerned about is
what the basic facts of this case are in light of the
forensic report that's been referenced in the complaint
and which the Court does regard as integral to the
complaint. The Court can consider the substance of it
even if it's inconsistent with the allegations in the
complaint.
          We're dealing with, as I understand it, an
external hard drive as alleged --
          MR. ELLIS: Yes, Your Honor.
           THE COURT: -- that exists separate and apart
from the plaintiff's computer system. Is that right?
Is that accurate?
          MR. ELLIS:
                      That is correct, Your Honor.
           THE COURT: And I'll certainly ask
Mr. Guthery about this, but why don't you tell me what
you believe the facts are, as reflected in the
complaint, given the substance of the forensic report.
          MR. ELLIS: Well, the forensic report -- and
the reason why we attached it and we thought it was
\parallelimportant for the Court to look at -- is not the same
as what is alleged in the complaint.
                                      There are several
allegations in the complaint that are attributable
```

supposedly to this forensic report.

But if Your Honor actually looks at the forensic report, the only thing that TransPerfect was asked to look at was whether or not anyone had accessed that hard drive after the relator, Mr. Smith, had left Athena. And that is, essentially, the only conclusion that they reached, that someone had taken that external hard drive and accessed it, meaning just opened it.

THE COURT: Right. Well, that's not accessing the plaintiff's computer system; is it?

MR. ELLIS: Absolutely not, no, Your Honor.

And, in fact, the allegation -- it appears that someone at RE Construction put their medical records on this hard drive thinking that it was just a hard drive available to use.

There's no evidence that anyone -- any of the defendants -- any factual allegations that Athena's property was broken into, that their computers were accessed in the middle of the night where this hard drive was connected and information was downloaded off of their network onto the hard drive. There's no allegations that anyone at RE Construction reviewed those documents. There's no evidence that anyone at RE Construction used them, for example, in a bidding process or used them in any way.

The only allegation and the only thing that 1 the forensic analysis did was that the hard drive was accessed. But plaintiffs knew the hard drive was accessed because in September 2018, they were told by 5 relator's counsel before Judge Mehta that the hard drive existed, that the hard drive had been accessed by 7 the relator's attorneys, that documents were downloaded, that the documents were Athena's internal documents, business documents relating to the time that the relator was employed there, and that those documents were appended to an Amended Complaint and 12 provided to the government. So in 2018, they knew it 13 was accessed. 14 THE COURT: Do I understand correctly that, at least reflected in the forensic report, the actual files on the hard drive, you can tell when those were actually put on that hard drive, and those precede 17 18 January 2016? Is that accurate? 19 MR. ELLIS: That is correct, Your Honor. 20 If you look at the supplemental and the 21 attached forensic report, according to Mr. Lyle, there 22 is a column on that spreadsheet that contains all 13,000 documents. That column is called the file created document. While it is exceedingly difficult to 25 see -- and I had to use a magnifying glass myself -- if

6

7

13

15

17

18

19

22

25

```
you look through all of those pages -- over 100 pages,
2 I believe, of printout -- you will see that all 13,000
 except for the 24 files relating to RE Construction's
  medical records and their QuickBooks files, all of them
 were downloaded onto that hard drive before Mr. Smith
 was terminated by Athena.
```

That's important, Your Honor, as you know. Because if plaintiffs can't prove that Mr. Smith did not have authority to download, all of these, whether lit's the federal or the Virginia Computer Crimes Act, Ifall because they all require an unauthorized access to the hard -- to the networks and computers of the plaintiff. If he had authority -- because he did. was the superintendent. He was the highest official under -- with regards to construction. So underneath the two owners, he had authority to download them. did.

The only remaining claim would be potentially a conversion claim or him walking away with the hard drive after his termination. But that claim was already filed, and that claim was already dismissed by Athena in their second Virginia lawsuit. And they don't bring that claim here. So there's no claim here for the taking of the physical property. In fact, Athena claims that the hard drive itself is not theirs.

(703) 299-4599

```
1
             So we think -- we argue and we believe that
2
   this analysis --
3
             THE COURT: Was that earlier Virginia case
4
  dismissed with prejudice?
5
             MR. ELLIS: It was voluntarily withdrawn.
  Interestingly, it was filed within the statute of
6
7
  limitations, but they withdrew it.
8
             THE COURT: You're not raising any res
9
   judicata claim based on that earlier case?
10
             MR. ELLIS: No, Your Honor. We're simply
11
  referring to it as the basis that they were on notice.
12
             THE COURT:
                         All right.
             MR. ELLIS: And they filed the lawsuit with
13
  relations to this hard drive, and then they withdrew
15
  that lawsuit. And then they waited 11 months after
  TransPerfect gave them the report before they filed
  this case.
17
18
             The only other thing I'll say with regards to
19
  timing, Your Honor, is they had the report from
20
  TransPerfect which underlays this entire case.
  waited 11 months. They waited about a month after the
  government declined, and plaintiff and the relator
22
23
  decided to proceed. There's no coincidence that that
  lis the timing of when this lawsuit was filed.
25
  lawsuit is just a third slap lawsuit, the third
```

Rhonda F. Montgomery OCR-USDC/EDVA

harassing lawsuit, the third retaliation lawsuit against Mr. Smith and has no basis.

3

4

5

7

13

15

17

18

19

20

22

25

I would only ask the Court to look carefully at the timing of this with regards to the statute of limitations argument. We think that Athena has not acted reasonably. They knew in September 2018 that this hard drive existed, that it had been reviewed, that files had been copied, that they were internal documents, and that there were thousands of pages. They waited 14 months before they asked for it back, and then they waited 11 months after their analysis 12 before they filed suit.

So even if the Court were to adopt a discovery rule analysis, we don't believe that they have acted reasonably, as a company should, once they were put on notice that a third party had their supposedly incredibly valuable internal documents.

So even under a discovery rule analysis, we believe that they fail to show reasonableness in their actions, and the complaint is completely silent, Your Honor, on what they did. Did they conduct an internal investigation before the analysis? Did they analyze their networks? Did they interview employees to see if Mr. Smith was on the property? Did they analyze their network for illicit downloads? Did they analyze the

4

5

10

11

12

13

15

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

2.4

25

```
key cards, the doors to see if Mr. Smith had gained
entry? They're completely silent on that issue, Your
Honor.
```

THE COURT: Let me just make sure I understand your position. Your view is on the statute of limitations, Count 1 is barred be the two-year statute applicable to loss and not damage. And with respect to Counts 2, 3, 4, and 6, it's barred by -- you seem to rely on the two-year statute, but am I correct that your position is that it's barred under either the five-year or the two-year statute?

MR. ELLIS: Yes, Your Honor. It's barred under that and under the -- I think Athena brought up 14 sort of an equitable tolling, an equitable estoppel tolling argument to argue that they were somehow precluded from knowing that their documents had been obtained and accessed.

So even -- regardless of that, even if you take the invitation to do that kind of analysis, if the Court were to look carefully at Athena's actions, they did not act as a reasonable corporation would, especially one of the claims, \$2 million worth of damages based on this relief.

Your Honor is absolutely right with regards to the federal crime -- the CFAA.

allegation in the system itself that the data was limpinged. For example, you would get the longer statute under the CFAA if these documents had been erased from Athena's database and only existed on the hard drive.

THE COURT: Right, if the files were corrupted in some way.

5

6

7

8

9

11

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

22

25

MR. ELLIS: Right. There's no allegation that they lost access to the files or even that they wanted to use the files or that the system was in any way damaged. So they would be under the two-year 12 Istatute for that, and I think the statute is very clear when the court should adopt a discovery rule under that. We believe that claim should be out absolutely based off the two-year statute.

The only other thing that I'll bring to Your Honor's attention is we currently are engaged -- so far ||in this case, there's been a lot of motion practice already. There's a motion to quash that's going to be heard on Friday before the magistrate judge regarding our request to depose Mr. Lyle. We believe that Mr. Lyle should be deposed as a fact witness. analysis underlies this entire case. Athena has objected claiming that we're not entitled to his deposition until expert discovery. That's the kind of

```
gamesmanship and hiding the ball that Athena is
1
  engaging in to draw this out.
3
             They claim $2 million worth of damages.
4
  They've produced no documents documenting the
5
  $2 million worth of damages. They claim that no such
  documents exist. If they do exist, they're not going
7
  to produce them until they produce an economic expert
8
  report.
9
             That's not appropriate. This case is going
10
  to be contentious if it goes forward in discovery.
11
             Again, this case -- if Athena really truly
12
  believed they had merits, it should be before Judge
13
  Mehta and not before any court in Virginia.
14
             I'll take any other questions and rest on our
  briefs, Your Honor.
15
16
             THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
17
             Mr. Guthery.
18
             MR. GUTHERY: Yes, Your Honor. I think there
19
  was a lot of points that were made by Mr. Ellis.
  Hopefully, I'm going to hit all of them.
                                             I'm certain
  you'll ask questions if I miss any of them.
22
             The main thing that I wanted to mention here
  lis that filing a qui tam action does not negate past
  violations of law, and that's why this case is here.
25
  We filed this case because we discovered, after the
```

6

7

10

11

13

15

17

18

19

22

25

```
forensic analysis, that contrary to what Mr. Smith told
   Judge Mehta -- or Mr. Smith's counsel told Judge Mehta,
  this was not a hard drive that he found and was
   conducted by Athena as part of a regular backup system.
  That just simply was not the case. That was not true.
             Our analysis showed that the hard drive was
  not even Athena's. Our analysis showed that files were
  copied to the hard drive within a week or two weeks or
  three weeks after judge -- after Mr. Smith was
  terminated.
                         Well, on that point, though, is
             THE COURT:
12
  that supported by the forensic report?
             MR. GUTHERY: It is, Your Honor, and I'll
  address that right now. What Mr. Ellis is focusing on
  lis a footnote in the report, footnote 6, that talks
  about the file created date. I looked at that footnote
  after it was brought up by Mr. Ellis. I recognized
   that there was an ambiguity to it. So I interviewed
  Mr. Lyle afterwards to find out what it was, and this
   is not what Mr. Ellis says that it is.
                                           The file
  created date is not the date that the files were copied
```

onto the hard drive. It cannot be because many of the

files that are on the hard drive have a file created

date from 2011, some of them going back to 2005.

hard drive didn't even exist in 2005.

4

5

6

7

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

22

25

```
THE COURT: Well, what was accessed in
 January -- whatever the date was, January 2016 and
February 2016? It was the external hard drive,
correct?
          MR. GUTHERY: The external hard drive was --
it was modified on those dates in 2016, yes.
           THE COURT:
                      Right. And that external hard
drive at that point in time existed separate and apart
from the plaintiff's computer system, correct?
          MR. GUTHERY: That is correct, Your Honor,
yes.
           THE COURT: How is that unauthorized access
to the plaintiff's computer system?
          MR. GUTHERY: The files only existed on
plaintiff's computer system.
           THE COURT: But they had already been
downloaded onto the external hard drive, correct?
          MR. GUTHERY:
                        No, Your Honor. No, that is
not correct. I understand where that is the
distinctions coming back. Mr. Ellis is focusing on the
Ifile created date. The file created date is not the
date that the file was put onto the hard drive.
Ifile created date was the date that the file itself was
actually created for the very first time. The file was
created on Athena's systems on the dates that the file
```

4

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

22

25

```
created, 2012, 2013, some of them going back all the
way to before that date.
```

But I can -- the reason that I can justify Ithis or I can prove this to you, that the file created date does not represent the date that the files were copied to the hard drive, is the files on that hard drive where the file created date is from, in one case,  $\parallel 2005$ . The hard drive was not even in existences at that time. So if the file created date is 2005 and the hard drive was not even created on that date, then, therefore, the file created date of 2005 cannot 12 | represent when the file was originally placed or was copied to the hard drive.

THE COURT: Why don't you speak to the statute of limitations issue.

MR. GUTHERY: Certainly, Your Honor.

Based, again, on the explanation that Mr. Smith gave to Judge Mehta and to Athena in 2018, we understood that the hard drive from him -- that he Ifound it in his belongings and that it was a backup that was conducted by Athena. Well, Athena did not have possession of the hard drive, had no idea of knowing whether -- how the files were put on there. And so we could only rely on the statements that Mr. Smith made, that this was an Athena backup that

just happened to be in his personal belongings.

We discovered only after we got the hard drive back --

Incidentally, this was the second Virginia case. It was a conversion in detinue action that was brought by Athena once they learned that the hard drive was actually from Mr. Smith. Mr. Smith said that the hard drive was Athena's. We said, okay, well, let's get it back. They refused, forced us to bring this Virginia action. Then we eventually got it when they decided to surrender it and thereby dismiss the case.

When we got that hard drive, we gave it to our expert, to Mr. Lyle. It was Mr. Lyle's analysis of the hard drive that determined, most importantly -- well, one of the most important things was that this is not an Athena hard drive. Contrary to what Mr. Smith told Athena and Judge Mehta, it was not an Athena hard drive that was created as part of a regular backup. This hard drive is from an unknown origin; yet, it was in Mr. Smith's possession.

Then when Mr. Lyle analyzed the hard drive, he found out that a week -- one week and three weeks after Mr. Smith's termination, 13,000 files were loaded to that hard drive.

THE COURT: As alleged, the violation

```
occurred, at the latest, on February 15, 2016, correct?
1
2
             MR. GUTHERY: The violation -- that's what we
3
  see here, that there was copying of the hard drive that
   was done in February 2016, yes.
5
             THE COURT: Right. And so the question is
   what statute of limitations starts to run as of that
6
7
  date, and why doesn't the two-year federal statute run
  from that date and the five-year statute run from that
9
  date?
10
             MR. GUTHERY: Well, certainly, the two-year
11
  statute is tied to the discovery provision.
12
             THE COURT: Well, that's if you characterize
13
  what was done as damages opposed to loss, correct?
             MR. GUTHERY: That is correct, Your Honor.
14
15
                        Why is there damages in this
             THE COURT:
16
         You have not alleged any corruption of these
   case?
17
  \parallelfiles, any impairment of the company's ability to
18
  access these files or use these files. How is there
19
  any damage plausibly alleged in this complaint?
20
             MR. GUTHERY: The damage is to the integrity
21
  of the secrecy of the files.
22
             THE COURT:
                         It's not a matter of secrecy.
  It's a matter of whether the files themselves have been
2.4
             There's no allegation of that; is there?
  damaged.
25
                           There's no allegation the files
             MR. GUTHERY:
```

OCR-USDC/EDVA

(703) 299-4599

Rhonda F. Montgomery

6

7

10

11

12

13

14

17

18

19

22

2.4

25

```
on Athena's servers that were copied were themselves
          The damage that was done was to the integrity
damaged.
of the files themselves, that integrity, based on the
fact that these are trade secrets and that by divulging
the trade secrets, you did damage to the trade secrets.
          THE COURT: Well, that would eliminate the
distinction between loss and damage, wouldn't it, that
view of what damage is? You would have damage in every
case. You wouldn't need the loss provision.
          MR. GUTHERY: Well, when you say the damage
is -- well, you need the loss provision in --
          THE COURT: When would you have loss or
damage under your view?
          MR. GUTHERY: Well, the State Analysis case
from Judge Brinkema is an example of that. In that
\parallelcase, the files were -- it was data that was made
available to subscribers to the service. And so that
data was created with the specific express intention of
sharing it with other people. What happened in that
case is that there were people who were no longer
subscribers that accessed the data. The loss there, of
course, was the loss of the subscription fees.
not the loss of any integrity of the data itself.
          THE COURT: Well, in a similar sense, the
```

loss in that case -- and I agree with you that the

6

7

9

11

12

13

15

17

18

19

21

22

2.4

25

```
facts are different in that case. But you had loss of
secrecy in the sense that people who weren't entitled
to have that information were given that information
 and had that information shared with them.
           I have to tell you. I think your view of
damage is so all-encompassing that it effectively
eliminates the distinction that the statute creates
between loss and damage.
           But anyway, let's go on. What about the
five-year statute? Why doesn't the five-year statute
run as of February 15, 2016?
           MR. GUTHERY: One of the reasons, Your Honor,
lis that we have information from the analysis that the
copies were filed -- that there were copies made in
January and February 2016, but there's also evidence in
that modified date that there were dates afterwards
Ithat it happened as well. We just don't know, until we
get into discovery, exactly the extent of the invasion
of Athena's computers. And we -- I'm not sure what
else to say about that, Your Honor.
                                     It is --
           THE COURT: What allegations are there in
here that support your substantive claim against the
core defendant and also your conspiracy claims?
          MR. GUTHERY: The substantive claim, Your
Honor?
```

5

6

7

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

22

23

25

```
THE COURT: Yes, against the company.
  Because you don't -- you just lump the defendants
  together. You don't allege anything separate and apart
   with respect to RE Construction or any use by them
  or -- all you allege is Smith's conduct, and then you
   include both of them in your allegations.
             MR. GUTHERY: I understand, Your Honor.
                                                      The
  lissue here is that relationship between the two
  defendants and the unity of purpose. In this case,
  Mr. Smith was -- not only are they related,
  father-in-law and son-in-law, they live together.
12 Mr. Smith eventually became an employee of RE
  Construction.
             THE COURT: Do you allege when that happened?
  Do you allege when he became an employee?
             MR. GUTHERY: We do not know, Your Honor.
  don't know. We don't learn something like that until
  we get into the discovery of the case. But we do know
  that he is an employee because that was revealed by the
  defendants, that Mr. Smith was -- did become at one
  time an employee, but I do not have the date, Your
  Honor.
             So the thing is that RE Construction at the
  time that there was this close relationship between
  Mr. Smith and Mr. Ellis -- that continues today, but
```

```
certainly, there was that close relationship at that time RE Construction was engaged in litigation with Athena. Not only that, RE Construction was a competitor of Athena. So because of this combination and closeness between the parties, there was a knowledge that was going on about what was being done.
```

Mr. Smith had just been terminated for cause by Athena. And so the invasion of the computer and the copying of the file to the hard drive would have occurred within the same household as RE Construction and with the purpose that RE Construction would benefit from learning trade secrets from Athena.

THE COURT: There's no evidence or allegations here as far as how this downloading from Athena's computers to this external hard drive took place, under what circumstances, how Smith was able to do it. He was terminated. I assume his password had been terminated as well. There's no allegations of how that happened.

MR. GUTHERY: Your Honor, there are certainly suspicions, and suspicions cannot go into the complaint, obviously. We simply do not know. They covered his tracks so well that there was no evidence that we could see on the computer system from Athena. What we have is trade secrets and files of Athena that

4

5

7

10

13

15

16

17

18

19

21

22

2.4

25

```
are contained on a hard drive that never belonged to
  Athena, that are in the possession of a terminated
  employee with the motivation to use this information.
             We do have the exact dates that they were
  copied.
          We have the dates that -- we have the
  information that is contained in these files. We know
  ∥that it was -- that it was done -- again, that it was
  done after Mr. Smith's termination from Athena. And so
  making that connection, however, to knowing exactly
  when he accessed the computers, whether he did it under
   cover of night, whether he had assistance from someone
12 | at Athena, whether there was some other invasion that
  happened, we don't have that information because it is
  something that is going to have to be disclosed in
  discovery.
             THE COURT: Based on the complaint -- I may
  be misremembering what's in the complaint as opposed to
   the briefing. But as I recall, the allegation is that
  Athena became aware that Smith possessed this external
  hard drive in 2018, September 2018.
             MR. GUTHERY:
                           Correct.
             THE COURT: Apparently, that disclosure
  wasn't alarming to Athena.
             MR. GUTHERY: Well, it was, Your Honor.
```

Maybe not on the time line that Mr. Ellis had

6

7

8

9

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

22

25

```
mentioned, but it certainly was. But keep in mind that
what we were being told was that this hard drive was an
Athena hard drive that was created as part of a regular
backup process while Mr. Smith was still an employee.
He certainly had the authority to do that.
          THE COURT: Right. His possession of it
didn't cause Athena to think that explanation was
unreasonable?
          MR. GUTHERY: Well, it did, Your Honor.
                                                   Wе
brought the conversion and detinue action to get
control of the hard drive so that we could look at it.
          THE COURT: When did you get control of it?
          MR. GUTHERY: In February of 2020.
          THE COURT: Right. So a year-and-a-half
later.
          MR. GUTHERY: Well, it required us to go into
the Virginia circuit court, Your Honor, and file a
conversion and detinue action. It was only in the
settlement of that action that we were actually given
the hard drive. Athena did diligently try to gain
access to the hard drive. Mr. Smith refused to turn
over this hard drive that he admitted was Athena's --
or that he stated was Athena's hard drive and refused
to turn it over. We had to go to court to get
possession of it.
```

```
1
             THE COURT: I understand. All right.
2
             MR. GUTHERY: The conspiracy --
 3
             THE COURT:
                        Yes.
 4
             MR. GUTHERY: -- I think that's what we were
5
  discussing, Your Honor. And one of the exempt --
  arguments that Mr. Ellis made about the conspiracy
  statute was this intracorporate conspiracy doctrine.
  And we address that in our opposition, Your Honor, that
  there is -- Mr. Smith had just been terminated from
  Athena when the first of these copies apparently
11
  happened. And that unless Mr. Ellis is willing to say
  that Mr. Smith was immediately hired by RE
13
   Construction, there would be no intracorporate
  conspiracy doctrine that would prevent us from bringing
  this conspiracy -- prevent a conspiracy claim.
15
16
             THE COURT:
                         The problem is you have to say
17
  more than a conspiracy existed. I mean, it's not quite
18
  a Rule 9 standard on a fraud claim, but it's pretty
19
  close.
20
             MR. GUTHERY: Yes.
                                 I understand, Your Honor.
21
  And what we have tried -- what we have alleged in the
22
  Amended Complaint was to show that close coordination
  or the close combination and relationship between
  Mr. Smith and RE Construction, both as being related to
25
  them, being an interventional employee, living in the
```

6

7

8

9

13

15

17

18

19

20

21

22

25

```
same house, being aware of each other's actions, that
this together -- and the fact that RE Construction
stood to gain quite a bit from Mr. Smith's access to
 the files.
            They were the bases -- our factual bases
for the conspiracy claim.
           THE COURT: All right. Anything further?
          MR. ELLIS: Your Honor, this is Glenn Ellis.
           THE COURT: Mr. Ellis, yes.
          MR. ELLIS: Yeah. I would like to just work
backwards to the front there. Just to be clear, the
first request from Athena's counsel for the hard drive
came 14 months after they learned about its existence.
So they did nothing for 14 months. The complaint is
completely silent about any kind of internal
investigation Athena did. There is nothing in the
record or in the complaint that they did anything to
analyze their network, to analyze their computers, to
\paralleltalk to their employees, to do anything. For 14
months, they did nothing.
           Then they make a request in November 2020,
```

Then they make a request in November 2020, and by February, they have the hard drive back. They analyze the hard drive. They get a report. If Your Honor looks at the report, the report is dated April 9, 2020. They have the report that supposedly releases all the facts that support this case. They do nothing

6

7

11

13

15

17

18

19

20

22

25

with that report for 11 months, and they allow the statute both for the federal and for the Virginia Computer Crimes Act to expire. They did nothing for 11 months after they supposedly had all the knowledge they needed.

The problem is that that report -- as Your Honor hit the nail right on the head, is that that report does not support and the inferences in -- that support and the facts in the complaint do not support the inference that Athena is trying to make.

That report -- the findings of that report, 12 which are found in paragraph 16, is that my analysis located artifacts demonstrating that the hard drive was accessed between January 2016 and April 2, 2018, that the hard drive was accessed. Well, that's not in dispute. The relator's counsel accessed that hard drive and took its information to the government in 2018.

That doesn't support a finding or an linference that Mr. Smith accessed Athena's computers. That information is completely absent from the complaint, and that information is not in the possession of the defendants. That information would be in possession of Athena. Athena could go into their computer networks and tell when files were taken off

and put onto this hard drive.

2.4

According to the report we have -- and I know there's been a reference to a subsequent conversation with Mr. Lyle. But according to the report we have, all of these files were downloaded at some point onto this hard drive before two thousand -- I think the latest one is like 2014 except for those 24 QuickBooks and medical record files. There's nothing in the report that suggests that this hard drive was hooked up to Athena's network on a certain date, that those files were downloaded onto the hard drive.

There's nothing, and there's nothing in the complaint that would support that kind of inference.

And there's nothing in the complaint, importantly, to show that Athena has made a diligent and reasonable effort to get those answers. There's nothing that the plaintiffs show that they even tried to get those answers, to get those facts that would support their case.

If the computer network was scrubbed, they should be able to tell that it was scrubbed. You know, we live in a surveillance state. Surely, there would be some information or some action they could have taken. The complaint is completely silent on that.

With regards to this unity of purpose and

this issue with RE Construction, RE Construction was engaged in litigation as a subcontractor to Athena. Is there an allegation that these documents were used as part of that litigation? No. They're alleged to be a competitor. Is there an allegations that these documents were used in a bidding process to gain an advantage? No. There's no allegation that these documents were in any way misappropriated by RE Construction or used by RE Construction.

5

7

10

13

15

17

18

19

22

23

2.4

25

And, in fact, I would suggest the fact that RE Construction personnel downloaded their medical files onto this criminal apparatus -- supposed criminal apparatus shows that they were not aware that this hard drive was part of a criminal conspiracy and a criminal enterprise, as Athena suggests. It shows the exact opposite, that they had no idea what was on this hard drive.

So we just think the complaint is beyond threadbare. It is just a series of allegations with no support. In view of Mr. Lyle's report, it, quite frankly, verges on fabrication because the things that are being attributed to him do not appear in this report.

That's all I have, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right.

```
1
             MR. GUTHERY: Your Honor, may I respond very
2
  briefly?
3
             THE COURT: Yes.
                               Go ahead.
4
             MR. GUTHERY: A lot of what Mr. Ellis just
5
  said are facts that he says were not contained in the
  complaint, and that's not what's before Your Honor.
7
  The facts that Mr. Ellis believes should have been pled
  In the complaint or wish that he had seen in the
  complaint are not there. And the reason -- it is
  limproper, I think, for him to allege that the inference
11
  is that they simply do not exist.
12
             There is discovery to take place in this case
13
  In which many of the facts that Mr. Ellis is claiming
  are not in the complaint will be covered. But the
15
  linferences -- he's asking you to draw inferences
  against Athena when that's also not where we are at
17
  this stage.
                The facts that we have alleged are
18
  considered true. The inferences are supposed to be
19
  drawn in our favor.
20
             In this case, when the files were actually
  put onto the hard drive is a fact that is in dispute,
  at the very least, if what Mr. Ellis is saying is true.
22
  Because we believe that our expert is going to testify.
  It will be made very clear that these files were copied
25
  to the hard drive after Mr. Smith's termination, that
```

```
Mr. Ellis put into his supplemental brief that was
  filed, you know, 15 minutes before our opposition, so
  we couldn't address it in our opposition. It's not the
   end result of an expert -- a testifying expert's
5
  disclosed report. That is yet to come.
  allegations that are in that report, the allegations
7
  that we've made in our complaint are not inconsistent.
  They are considered true.
9
             So, Your Honor, we would encourage you to
10
  take what we know that support our claims for all of
11
   these different claims that we bring and to allow this
12
  case to go forward.
13
             THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
14
             Mr. Ellis, I'll give you the last word.
                                                      It's
  your motion.
15
16
             MR. ELLIS: The only other thing I will say,
17
  Your Honor, is that Athena hasn't issued a single
18
  request for production of documents. They haven't
19
  issued a single interrogatory. They've only sought the
20
  deposition of Mr. Smith. They're not looking for any
  discovery beyond the deposition of Mr. Smith. They're
22
  not looking for anything from us.
23
             With regards to Mr. Lyle, they're not even
  allowing us -- they're objecting to us taking his
25
  deposition.
              This is their complaint. They need to
```

4

5

9

11

13

15

17

18

19

22

25

```
have the facts that support what happened here, at
least enough to raise the inference, and it's just not
here. That's why we've moved to dismiss, Your Honor.
```

THE COURT: All right. I reviewed the motion to dismiss. At this point, the Court is obligated to construe the factual allegations in the complaint in a light most favorable to the plaintiff. It's not, however, required to accept conclusory allegations.

I've reviewed the allegations of the complaint in detail. I think there is a real issue as to whether the allegations pertaining to when the 12 | alleged violations took place and when the information was downloaded onto the hard drive is consistent with the forensic report. The Court can't make a definitive igudgment on that, frankly, and the Court doesn't need to for the purposes of ruling on this motion to dismiss.

Let me first take up the statute of limitations issue. Count 1 alleges a violation of the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act. The statute of limitations is two years from the date of loss or two years from the discovery of any damage. Loss is defined as any reasonable cost to any victim. Damage lis defined as any impairment to the integrity or availability of data, a program, assistive information.

5

7

13

14

15

17

18

19

20

22

25

Plaintiff has alleged economic loss. only alleged in conclusory fashion that there was damage, and the Court does not believe that it has alleged facts that make plausible that the plaintiff has sustained damage as that term is used under the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act. All that is plausibly alleged, at most, is that files were downloaded from an Athena computer onto the external hard drive. There's no allegation that those files were corrupted in any way or that access to those files were prevented or that there was a virus infused into the computer. There isn't anything along those lines that would suggest any damage. So the Court concludes that there's a two-year statute of limitations that begins from the date of loss, which is alleged here as no later than February 15, 2016. With respect to Counts 2, 3, 4, and 6, plaintiff alleges violations of several of the state

With respect to Counts 2, 3, 4, and 6, plaintiff alleges violations of several of the state criminal statutes under the Virginia Computer Crimes Act. The set limitations period under those statutes are the earlier of five years from the last act in the course of conduct constituting a violation or two years after the plaintiff discovers or reasonably should have discovered the last act.

5

6

7

8

9

10

12

13

15

17

18

19

22

Again, the allegations in the complaint allege that the violation took place on February 15, The case was filed on March 1, 2021, beyond the five-year statute irrespective of whether the statute of limitations would not have expired under the two-year statute. Although, again, it appears that it would have expired under the two-year statute as well. With respect to Count 5 -- let me come back to Count 5. Let me go to the conspiracy claims. Count 6 alleges business conspiracy. Count 7 alleges common-law conspiracy. There's really no allegations here that plausibly allege a conspiracy. All that is alleged is that Smith engaged in his conduct before he became an employee. He subsequently became an employee. There are no allegations of any communications between the two before he joined, no facts from which you could plausibly infer that there was any concerted action, no communications. no allegations that even the material on that hard

of any of the aspects necessary for a conspiracy claim.
And, again, really nothing more than just a naked
allegation of conspiracy. So the Court finds the

drive was used in the business of RE Construction, no

allegations of any time, place, manner, or discussions

5

10

13

14

17

18

19

21

22

23

25

complaint does not plausibly allege facts that support Count 6 or Count 7.

With respect to the substantive claims, under all of them -- and this is all the counts -- as to RE Construction, the Court simply does not find any facts that plausibly allege any violation of any of the statutes on the part of the corporation. There's no allegations that, again, they knew about Smith's conduct, that they utilized any of that information to their business advantage. All of those facts are simply lacking, and the Court can't conclude that the 12 plaintiff has alleged substantive claims against the corporation under any of those counts.

With respect to the Trade Secrets Act, again, I don't think the complaint plausibly alleges the information was utilized as trade secrets or gave any kind of competitive advantage. Again, this is pretty threadbare conclusory types of allegations.

I wanted to speak to one other piece of this, 20 lif I could.

I think those are the two points I wanted to make. One is I think the allegations are too conclusory to establish there were trade secrets or that either of the defendants misappropriated those as required under the statute.

```
So for all of those reasons, the Court is
1
   going to grant the motion to dismiss all of the counts
   of the complaint. All right.
4
             MR. DOWNEY: Judge, did you have something
5
  else you wanted to say about Count No. 5? You were in
   the middle of talking about that.
6
7
             THE COURT:
                         That's the trade secrets count.
             MR. ELLIS: Your Honor, this is Glenn Ellis.
8
9
             THE COURT: Yes.
10
             MR. ELLIS: The only thing else I would ask,
11
  Your Honor, is that you make the dismissal with
  prejudice. Again, this is the third lawsuit filed.
12
             THE COURT: Well, a granting of a motion to
13
  dismiss is with prejudice. All right.
15
             MR. ELLIS: Thank you, Your Honor.
16
             MR. GUTHERY: Thank you, Your Honor.
17
             MR. DOWNEY: Thank you, Judge.
18
             THE COURT: The Court thanks counsel.
19
             The Court will stand in recess.
20
        (The time is 10:15 a.m.)
21
                      Time: 10:15 a.m.
22
        I certify that the foregoing is a true and
    accurate transcription of my stenographic notes.
23
2.4
25
                             Rhonda F. Montgomery, CCR, RPR
```